

**Florin Japanese American Citizens League
Oral History Project**

California Civil Liberties Public Education Program Grant

Oral History Interview

with

SHUKI HAYASHI

April 6, 1999
Davis, California

By Violet Hanae Hatano

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Florin JACL Oral History Project
Japanese American Citizens League, Florin Chapter
California Civil Liberties Public Education Program Grant

MISSION STATEMENT

To collect and preserve the historical record of the multigenerational experience of Japanese Americans and others who befriended them. The books produced will enhance the California State University, Sacramento/Japanese American Archival Collection (CSUS/JAAC) housed in the CSUS Archives for study, research, teaching and exhibition. This unique collection of life histories provides a permanent resource for the use of American and international scholars, researchers and faculty, as well as a lesson for future generations to appreciate the process of protecting and preserving the United States Constitution and America's democratic principles.

PREFACE

The Florin JACL Oral History Project provides completed books and tapes of Oral Histories presented to the interviewed subjects, to the California State University, Sacramento/Japanese American Archival Collection (CSUS/JAAC), and to the Florin JACL Chapter. Copyright is held by the JACL Chapter and California State University, Sacramento. Photocopying is limited to a maximum of 20 pages per volume.

This project will continue the mission of the Florin JACL Oral History Project which began in 1987 and recognized the necessity of interviewing Japanese Americans: "We have conducted these interviews with feelings of urgency. If we are to come away with lessons from this historic tragedy, we must listen to and become acquainted with the people who were there. Many of these historians are in their seventies, eighties and nineties. We are grateful that they were willing to share their experiences and to answer our questions with openness and thoughtfulness." This same urgency to conduct interviews was felt by the North Central Valley JACL Chapters of French Camp, Lodi, Placer County, and Stockton in 1997-98 as a consortium joining the Florin chapter in obtaining funding from the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund (CLPEF). And now, again under the Florin Chapter banner, more life histories will be told with the generous funding from the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program (CCLPEP).

The Oral Histories in the Japanese American Archival Collection relate the personal stories of the events surrounding the exclusion, forced removal and internment of American citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry. There is a wide variety of interviews of former internees, military personnel, people who befriended the Japanese Americans, Caucasians who worked in the internment camps and others, whose stories will serve to inform the public of the fundamental injustice of the government's action in the detention of the Japanese aliens and "non-aliens" (the government's designation of U.S. citizens), so that the causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood.

The population of those who lived through the World War II years is rapidly diminishing, and in a few years, will altogether vanish. Their stories must be preserved for the historians and researchers today and in the future.

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INTERVIEW HISTORY

INTERVIEWER

Violet Hanae Hatano, the fourth daughter of farmer Yonezo and Chiyo Ichikawa, was born and raised in Salinas, California. She was ten years old when interned with her family to Camp 2 of Poston, Arizona. After camp she returned to Salinas and attended high school and Jr. College. Her first full-time position was as an office worker at the Presidio of San Francisco. A year later, she enrolled at San Francisco State College and received her teaching credential. She was a mid-term graduate and returned to Salinas and taught at the same school, and in the same room she attended in the Third Grade! She has since taught in San Bruno and after her marriage to Mas Hatano, taught in Sacramento thereafter. They have raised three sons and are enjoying their roles as grandparents to four grandchildren.

She is currently involved in volunteering her retirement time to community and organizational affairs.

INTERVIEW TIME AND PLACE

Home of Shuki and Marian Hayashi
531 Oeste Drive
Davis, California 95616

TYPING AND EDITING

Hideko "Heidi" Sakazaki, member, Florin JACL Oral History Project, and retired Staff Services Manager, California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, transcribed the manuscript. Editing was done by Violet Hatano and Shuki Hayashi.

TAPES AND INTERVIEW RECORDS

Copies of the bound transcript and the original tapes will be kept by Florin Japanese American Citizens League and in the University Archives Library, California State University, Sacramento, 2000 State University Drive, East, Sacramento, California 95819-6039.

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

Shuki Hayashi was born in Salinas, California, on February 1, 1918. His father, Shichibei Hayashi, was born in Kokubu, Kagoshima, Japan, and his mother, Kazu (Ikeda) Hayashi, was born in Sakai, Hyogo, Japan.

Shuki was the first born son. His brother, Tadao, was born on February 20, 1924. He has four younger sisters: Masa [Aoki], Michi [Kato], Yuki [Fujimoto], and Osame [Doi].

Shuki attended public schools in Buena Vista and Chualar. He graduated from Salinas High School in 1935. He majored in engineering, graduating from Salinas Junior College in 1937. He received his A. B. degree in physics in 1949 and Ph.D. in biophysics in 1956 from U. C. Berkeley.

During World War II, the family was evacuated by the United States Government to Salinas Assembly Center and then to Poston, Arizona.

Shuki met Marian, his wife, in Poston. Marian Lind, with a Quaker background, went to work in Poston II as a supervisor of pre-school education. Shuki taught physics, algebra and geometry at Poston High School. They were married after the war, on March 7, 1946. They have four children: Eric, Carla [Otoya], Keith, and Ann [Rousseve]. Their five grandchildren are Max, Hana, Romina [Hu], Brian and David, and two great grandchildren, Mokihana and Moana Hu.

In 1943 the National JACL¹ proposed a formation of a Nisei Regimental Combat Team; Shuki volunteered for it. His brother, Tada, also volunteered and while serving in the 442nd RCT, was killed in action in Italy. He is buried in military cemetery near Florence, Italy.

Shuki was Professor of Physics, California State University, Sacramento, 1964 - 1988; Assistant Professor of Physics and Research Biophysicist, U.C. Davis, 1959 - 1964; Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Donner Laboratory of Medical Physics, U.C. Berkeley 1956 - 1958;

Graduate student and Research Associate, U.C. Berkeley, 1949 - 1956;
Research Assistant, Manhattan Project and Physics Department, University of Chicago 1946 - 1948.

Prior to the above, he worked on the farm tilling the soil, driving a tractor and irrigating.

His activities and hobbies include woodworking--carpentry and furniture making, working with his computer, and grandchildren.

¹ JACL: Japanese American Citizens League, a Nisei civil rights organization

His fondest memories are the early years of his marriage in Chicago, Illinois, graduate school years at U.C. Berkeley, becoming a parent, learning how to plow on Ichikawa's farm in Salinas, collecting insects in Salinas Valley with cousin Chick, doing electrical experiments in his youth, sabbatical year at University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and camaraderie with the men of Cannon Company of 442nd RCT and with the people of Bruyeres, France.

BEGIN TAPE 1, SIDE A

HATANO: I am Violet Hatano in behalf of the North Central Valley JACL¹, CSUS² Oral History Project interviewing Shuki Hayashi of Davis. We are in his beautiful kitchen overlooking the very beautiful garden in the back. I will begin with Shuki giving me his name, address and phone number.

HAYASHI: My name is Shuki Hayashi. Address--I live at 531 Oeste Drive, Davis, California, ZIP 95616. Then what else did you say?

HATANO: Phone number.

HAYASHI: Home phone number? My telephone is Area Code (530) 753- 4166.

HATANO: Good. Thank you. We'll start with when you were born and where you were born and somewhat of your background with your parents.

HAYASHI: Well, I was born in Salinas, California, but my family at that time was living in King City where my father [Shichibei Hayashi] farmed.

HATANO: Well, that's a distance from King City.

HAYASHI: What is it?

¹ JACL: Japanese American Citizens League: Membership driven national civil rights organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry

² CSUS: California State University, Sacramento

HATANO: It is a distance . . .

HAYASHI: About 50 miles from . . .

HATANO: . . . from King City to Salinas.

HAYASHI: Yes. And I was the first-born son, so I guess my father--well, anyway, was able to have me born in the--a hospital, I guess. This is the way I heard it from my [Kazu Hayashi] mother.

HATANO: But you actually lived in King City and you only came in to Salinas where you were born.

HAYASHI: Yes.

HATANO: And your date of birth?

HAYASHI: I was born on February 1, 1918, and you said something about my parents?

HATANO: Right.

HAYASHI: My mother was--her maiden name was Kazu Ikeda. She was born in Sakai, Japan, and my father. . . . Well, she was from the Wakayama prefecture. Then my father was born in Kokubu in Kogoshima--Kokubu, Japan. And . . .

HATANO: Do you recall the date? The year when they came to the United States?

HAYASHI: Well, according to the immigration paper, my father's immigration paper, he arrived in San Francisco in 1904 at the age of 18, and the purpose of his immigration, according to the immigration paper, was to study the English

language, and the curious thing about it is that when my niece went to--
Angel Island³ is it?

HATANO: Uh-huh.

HAYASHI: Angel Island and looked up my father's records, well, she wanted to find out what ship my father came on. And they showed her the immigration records and there was a little note saying, "Shichibei Hayashi--this man speaks English." [CHUCKLES]

HATANO: So, did he learn English after he settled down?

HAYASHI: Let's see, he died when I was 7 years old, but I remember that he used to subscribe to the *Salinas Index Journal*. That was a local newspaper. Then he had his desk in the living room and there was a--well, the *Book of Knowledge* was on the shelf and he read things like that. He also subscribed to a farming magazine called the *California Cultivator*.

HATANO: I thought he did very, very well to have been able to read all that.

HAYASHI: Oh, in addition, let's see, when I was going to high school I found a box of my father's papers which my mother had put away, and some of the things in that box were a bundle of blue books and the blue books had essays written in English when he attended the English school or language school in Los Angeles.

HATANO: Oh, I didn't know the blue books dated that far back.

HAYASHI: Oh, yes. [LAUGHTER]

³ Angel Island: Island in San Francisco Bay, California; contains former immigration detention center.

HATANO: And you said your niece went to go see your father's records at Angel Island so that means that your uncle was already here in the United States?

HAYASHI: Oh, this niece is Karen, my sister Yuki's daughter.

HATANO: Oh, I see.

HAYASHI: That's right. She's what--maybe about 30-40 years old now.

HATANO: All right. So then your father arrived in the United States and at that time, was he already married or--no, he was 18 years old, so you talked about your mother. You might talk about your mother right now.

HAYASHI: OK. My mother came to this country about--just before the San Francisco earthquake. This is what I remember from hearsay. She was married to a person by the name of Giichi Minejima who was from Chiba in Japan, and what should I say now? Well, anyway, Mr. Minejima and Kyutaro Abiko who was publisher of the *Nichi Bei*⁴ newspaper founded a farming community in Livingston. It was called a Yamato Colony, and Mr. Minejima was the village soncho⁵, or something like that--a village head. So my mother lived on that farm for the first few years of their marriage, and Mr. Minejima died of cancer in the throat shortly after the marriage, so my mother was widowed and she lived with the Abiko family--Kyutaro Abiko's family in San Francisco. And then, well, at that time, I guess immigration of Japanese women was prohibited⁶, and my father heard of my mother living with the Abikos, and there was a man by the name of

⁴ *Nichi Bei*: *Nichi Bei Times*, a Japanese-American daily newspaper published in San Francisco

⁵ Soncho: Chief official of a city

Onoye--Z. Onoye who was acting as a baishakunin⁷ and. . . . But, anyway, it so turned out that my father who was farming in Soledad at that time drove over to San Francisco to visit the Abikos and, anyway, at least the family story goes that my father married my mother supposedly not with the aid of a baishakunin, but then in the wedding picture, Mr. Onoye is there. [LAUGHTER]

HATANO: Well, that was the procedure in those days.

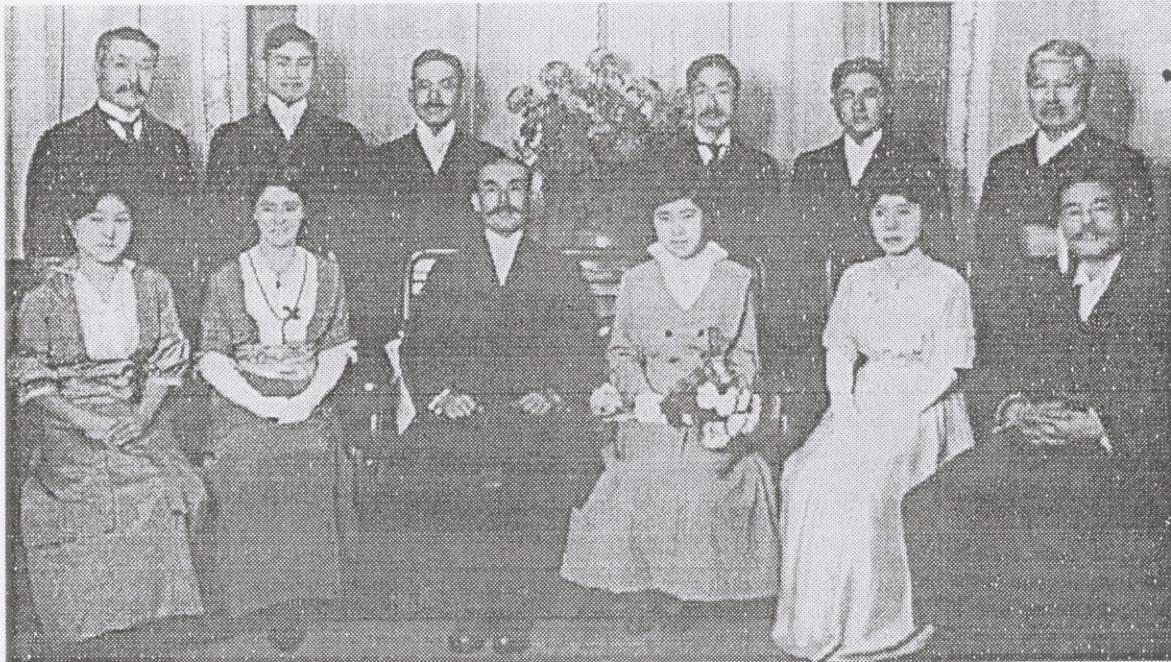
HAYASHI: That's right.

⁶ The Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924 excluded immigration from Japan. This law was voided by the Walter-McCarren Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952.

⁷ Baishakunin: Person who arranges marriages



Wedding photograph of my father, Shichibei Hayashi,
and my mother, Kazu Minejima



Wedding of Shichibei and Kazu Hayashi
in the home of the Abikos, San Francisco
12-8-1915

Back row: Kyutaro Abiko, Junzo Fujihira, Z. Onoye, Junzo Nakamura,
Ihei Hayashi, Rev. Hisayoshi Terasawa
Front row: Mrs. Fujihira, Yona Abiko, Shichibei Hayashi, Kazu Hayashi,
Mitsu Hayashi, Rev. K. Kodaira

HATANO: Baishakunin.

HAYASHI: But the other fact, I think, which is of interest, it certainly was to us when we were growing up, was that my mother being from the Wakayama prefecture could not understand the Kagoshima dialect.

HATANO: Oh, that's right. [CHUCKLES]

HAYASHI: And, although my father could speak the standard Japanese language at that time.

HATANO: OK. So from San Francisco, your parents went back to the Soledad area to farm?

HAYASHI: Yes. Then during, well, he went to--he was living in Soledad--farming in Soledad. Then according to the papers that we used to have, it was all lost during the evacuation, but I remember reading papers where my father was farming something like--I think it was over a thousand acres . . .

HATANO: Oh, my goodness!

HAYASHI: . . . raising beans and mustard. Then right after World War 1, with the Armistice⁸, the agricultural price for these two commodities just plummeted, so they found themselves in a big debt. He was expanding his farm at that time.

HATANO: Do you recall whose farm that was--who owned that farm?

HAYASHI: No, I --it's one of these things that I intended to find out, but I never got to it, but he was just renting the place. And I know that, well, later on in life

⁸ Armistice: Armistice Day, November 11, the anniversary of the armistice of World War 1 in 1918

I met a grammar school student—a fellow student whose father used to drive a tractor for my father. [CHUCKLES]

HATANO: That's all very interesting. And it's a shame too that my father is deceased because he could recall what year, who had what farm, and I'm sure he would have been able to tell you who owned that farm where your father farmed. All right, so then tell us about your early years. You were going to what school and . . .

HAYASHI: Oh, OK. I guess before that, I should tell you that this farming --well, he had to give up farming in King City because he went bankrupt and they auctioned--he auctioned most of his things--farming implements and things like that. And then in those days, once you faced bankruptcy you couldn't go into business until you made up what you owed for or during a period of something like seven years, I believe. This is the story I used to hear. And then just before--you see, my father died in 1925 and up to 19--well, a few years before 1925 he farmed with his older brother [Ihei] in a place called Buena Vista. The man who owned the farm was Chappel--Fred Chappel. And then right across the river was the Patrick Farm, and my father went over to Patrick's farm and it's my--again, it's hearsay--understanding that he was preparing to go into--back farming again. But let's see, anyway, he died of an automobile-train collision in February of 1925, and as I said, I was 7 years old at that time, and . . .

HATANO: So, how many children did your parents have at the time when your father died?

HAYASHI: Masa--myself, Masa, Michi, Yuki, Tada, and Osame, so six. There was also Riuzo, my half brother, son of Giichi Minejima. He was 14 years old at the time my father died.

HATANO: Six. So your mother was raising six little ones--young ones.



The Hayashi Family, ca. 1931.
L to R: Osame, Tadao, Yuki, Michi, Masa, Shuki and Mama.
The labor camp at Chualar in the background.

HAYASHI: OK. I just want to say something about this farm--Patrick's Farm. Mr. Patrick was a big land owner. Up until then, most of the farming was-- depended upon the rain. And then rural electricity came in and he set up pumps-- electric pumps all around the place, which made it possible for truck farming, so my father went to work for A. R. Patrick. Then he introduced a lot of new vegetables, and lettuce was one of them. I remember driving with my father with a bunch of other Japanese to Imperial Valley because they were farming lettuce there already and shipping. And then it was about maybe a year after that that he was killed in this collision. And then in order to do farming in those days you had to have a lot of--I mean this truck farming--you had to have field labor-- laborers. At that time the laborers were all Japanese and during the time that I. . . . So there was a Japanese labor camp there, and it was operated by A. R. Patrick, and there were some young Japanese people and older people and there were some workers with families with kids about my age. I remember that.

HATANO: Do you recall exactly where that labor camp was?

HAYASHI: It was in a place called Chualar on the Patrick Farm No. 3. He had five farms--three--let's see, Farm 1 was a dairy farm and then--he had farms scattered at various places, and then after my father. . . . OK, so there was this labor camp. By the time I became a high school student, most of the Japanese had left. Farming gets--I mean field work gets awfully difficult for aging people. When they reach the age of about 40 or 50, most of

them went back to Japan. Then gradually the labor camp became a labor camp with Filipinos. Filipinos were considered to be American Nationals and they stayed on the farm year around. Then there was also Mexican labor but the way they ran their farm was to have Filipinos start at one end of the farm--laborers working from one edge of the field and the Mexicans from the other edge of the field, and I later on learned that was the way in which they kept the labor costs down. The Filipinos--the Mexicans were getting maybe five cents an hour less than the Filipinos. Then in the beginning that Japanese farm --I mean the labor camp-- had a Japanese cook. He was a married man. His family lived there. And after my father died-- two years after my father died, my mother became a cook in this camp, and that's where this 15 years that they were--about 15 years--I don't remember the exact date, but she had to give up cooking because of poor health.

HATANO: What a shame because with all the children and being widowed and then she herself was not able to carry on.

HAYASHI: That's right. Her second marriage with her husband was only for ten years. Then Osame, the youngest, Osame was born after my father died. That's where the name Osame comes from--Osameru⁹. [CHUCKLES]

HATANO: How interesting.

⁹ Osameru: Finishes

HAYASHI: But in the beginning my mother could not--she never did learn the Kagoshima dialect. I could remember growing up, well, I couldn't understand my uncle when they started to talk in the Kogoshima dialect.

HATANO: And, you know, in those days you had horses.

HAYASHI: Oh, yeah. That's another thing. Patrick had a big farm, but I know of only one tractor. Most of the, well, that tractor was used for plowing, and all other lighter-duty work like pulling wagons, pulling cultivators and things like that were done by--with horses. And gradually the horses disappeared.

HATANO: How was that?

HAYASHI: Huh?

HATANO: How was that?

HAYASHI: Well, they were replaced by tractors.

HATANO: Oh, I see. I recall that . . .

HAYASHI: And this is one of the remarkable things about your father. We used to call him "Y," Yonezo. He had no horses. They had a fleet of tractors of all different sizes, and he had an immaculately groomed farm.

HATANO: So this is in Chualar?

HAYASHI: No, no. This is in Salinas.

HATANO: Oh, yes. Because I recall he was farming in Chualar and he had horses then. And he had, as I recall, about six horses. And the farm in Salinas--there's a picture where the tractors and everything are lined up, and he had some horses. And I remember him talking about Flora. He named the

horses with female names [CHUCKLES] and he would recall some of the names of the horses, and I thought that was rather funny. But he did have horses at one time.

HAYASHI: Well, you know, these are the. . . . In writing about your father, there are a lot of --it came to kind of a lapse. I couldn't start because I couldn't remember all the details. I'll have to--we'll have to--could we talk about these things?

HATANO: Right, right. Later. OK. So then you went to school.

HAYASHI: I went to Chualar grammar school and . . .

HATANO: At that time weren't there mostly Japanese going to that school?

HAYASHI: In this oral history thing--I mean the family reunion thing, I have some. . . . Oh, no, I was thinking of carrying on by telephone a term project for my grandson [Max Hayashi] who lives in Berkeley, and he wanted to. . . . So, anyway, we got together. He wanted to know --he was asking me questions like you are asking me. And it turned out to be one of the school projects, and it was at that time that I began --had a reason to reminisce about going to Chualar grammar school. And you're right. I'll say something about this school, because the predominant ethnic group of students were the Japanese--very few Caucasians. Then Mexicans came and went, because they were the . . .

HATANO: Migrants.

HAYASHI: Migrants--migrant laborers at that time, so I would say during harvest season, planting season, pretty close to 50 percent of the students were

Japanese --Japanese students and then 50 percent--the other pretty close to 50% were Mexicans. And then when they went off, there were mainly Japanese.

HATANO: Did you have ungraded type of school where you had in one classroom maybe first grade to third or something like that? There weren't enough children to have one grade.

HAYASHI: Well, Chualar grammar school started out with--must have started out with a pretty ambitious plan because the first school house was a big Victorian house. They must have put a lot of money to build that. And then by the time I went to school--first grade-- the first and second grade school house was just a little quickly-built house. And then the--maybe the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh graders occupied this big Victorian house. And then they built another school house, again not too well built, and so that housed the third and the fourth. Then this Victorian--large Victorian school--school house had a belfry, bells, and everything, could be partitioned and they sort of took the partition--collasped the accordian wall. When they expanded that you had one great big school which the school used--the community used it as an auditorium. What they had in this school house--one partition was used for fifth and sixth, and then the other part was seventh and eighth. So I went through that.

HATANO: Do you know whether that school is still standing?

HAYASHI: Last time I visited, it was. But then there was another building staged there--and that's a great big--bigger school house made. And this

Victorian school house that I talked about became the meeting place for the Chualar Boy Scout Troop and things like that. Then I remember when this big school--when the new big school house was built, the Japanese community contributed quite a bit of funds for it. There were fund collectors saying that the Japanese did not pay taxes so could you contribute something for the school, and there was a man, a Japanese farmer, Mr. Sameshima, who I guess took the major role in that. He collected funds for it, and then one of the things that the Japanese contributed to the school house was the electric clock and the alarm system.

HATANO: Alarm system!

HAYASHI: Well, fire alarm system.

HATANO: Oh, I see. [LAUGHTER]

HAYASHI: They had fire drills and things like that. I think there were other things where this money also went to, but it's true, most of the students were of Japanese families.

HATANO: Because one of my cousins [Harry Hayashi] went to school--spring school, was it?

HAYASHI: Spring?

HATANO: Spring school. That was mainly Japanese too because they were way out on the farm--farm area. Most of them, yeah. So the teacher was a Caucasian teacher?

HAYASHI: They were all Caucasian teachers--all female teachers.

HATANO: And do you see any of the students or hear from any of the students that you went to school with?

HAYASHI: Well, I went back some years ago to look up my first and second grade school teacher [Miss Minnie Legge].

HATANO: Oh, is that right?

HAYASHI: Unfortunately, she died earlier that year. And then I did not look up any other teacher. And then I saw--a few years ago I dropped by in Gonzales to see Tom Peasley, a fellow student, who was in the same grade that I was in--seventh and eighth grade, and then Gertrude Peterson.

HATANO: So you did actually see them. Oh, how great! How about any of the Japanese students?

HAYASHI: Well, my cousins, I see them. And then there was Kaz Kato. I saw him a number of times. But we don't see each other anymore now.

HATANO: What did he become?

HAYASHI: He was--what should I say-- I think an accountant for an outfit that made computer cables. This was in the Los Angeles area.

HATANO: So all of your siblings went through school in that area too then in Chualar?

HAYASHI: Well, let's see, Masa, Michi, and Yuki went through there, and Tada and Osame, the two younger kids, went through maybe first, second--maybe up through fifth and sixth grades--something of that sort. And then our family made a big move. We moved from Chualar to Blanco.

END TAPE 1, SIDE A

BEGIN TAPE 1, SIDE B

HAYASHI: What we were talking about is school. After we moved to Blanco--the Blanco school had, I think, all Japanese students, and Tada and Osame graduated together. They were the only students in the Blanco grammar school--I mean in their class.

HATANO: So what is this-- the 8th--9th grade? 8th grade?

HAYASHI: No, no. They graduated from 8th grade. Then they went on to Salinas High School.

HATANO: That's quite a ways. What was the transportation to get to high school-- Salinas High School?

HAYASHI: To Chualar grammar school? Let's see. In the beginning there was a Model T Ford school bus. Mr. Peterson drove that. Then the school got bigger and bigger with more Japanese kids going and then they got a regular size bus and . . .

HATANO: How about from the Blanco area to when you were going to high school-- Salinas High School? That's a .distance.

HAYASHI: Oh, they had a bus route--the Salinas High School had a bus route along the Blanco road and . . .

HATANO: So did you go all the way through high school-- graduate senior year in Salinas High School?

HAYASHI: Yes, the thought that flashed in my mind at that time was when I went to high school. When we were going to grammar school in Chualar, I did not know and I don't think anybody who lived in the country knew that we

were in the depression years because everybody was just like we were. And then going to high school, which was in the City of Salinas, just woke me up at that time. I didn't know that I was--that we were poor until I went to high school. And so you had people of various classes and then I guess the thing about ethnicity I first became aware of. I wasn't that aware that I was Japanese. I thought I was just a person until I went to high school. [LAUGHTER] People that I used to be friendly with when they met me at the high school by themselves, we'd stop and talk, but then in a crowd it turned out that they ignored me. I sensed those things for the first time after going to high school.

HATANO: You know, there is a contrast because I was the only Japanese in my fifth grade class and that's in Salinas (Roosevelt School). And it was at that school and I recall at that time--that age--I wished that I was a blue-eyed blond because everybody else were blue-eyed [LAUGHTER] or, you know, were Caucasians and I wished that I was like the rest of the people, so it's a matter of just a few miles away you're talking about--Blanco, and I'm in the Salinas area and that was in the city limits, so that's quite a contrast, even though we are just miles apart--not that far apart.

So in high school, did you major in anything and did you have any aspirations at that time?

HAYASHI: In high school--let's see, my mother advised me to take some agricultural courses, so I first majored in--I mean selected as my curriculum, agricultural science. And then I changed over from that in my sophomore

year to engineering, because engineering appealed to me more at that time. And, so my aspirations--I used to dream of becoming an engineer. You read in the newspaper at that time about the building of the Boulder Dam. I really kept track of that. And generating electrical power from these waterfalls --artificial waterfalls from the dam, building transmission lines all across the nation [LAUGHTER] I could still remember things of that sort.

HATANO: That's really good though you had such goals because-- and high aspirations because that's one of [the things] what my father recalled about you and that was studying all the time. You had a book open. I guess that's during rest time or whatever they call "smoke time" and you had a book open. So he marveled that.

HAYASHI: In those days, well, I first went into farming--did farm work as a stoop labor thing, because on Patrick Farm, tractor driving, horse driving and things like that were for the white people--white folks. There were quite a bit of white farm workers at that time. Then the Japanese did the hoeing, thinning, and stuff like that. But even some of the white folks--farm workers-- I imagine did that. But I remember *Collier* magazine, for example, had a small book--maybe 2" by 4" that you carried in your hip pocket, and people carried those things around to read at smoke time and things of this sort. I think --I wouldn't say the whole country, but many people were doing that.

HATANO: That's the first time I've heard of that.

HAYASHI: Oh, and then Everyman's¹⁰ book is a pocket size thing--pocket size book, well bound. It's not like a paperback book that you get now, but I remember people buying those books. They were awfully cheap too.

HATANO: So, that brings you up to your high school years. From there, what did you do after you graduated from high school?

HAYASHI: OK. After I graduated from high school I went to Salinas Junior College. That was 1936 and '37 and I graduated from Salinas Junior College. I took the engineering curriculum. And at that time I didn't know whether, well, I wanted to go to college but couldn't. And it so turned out that the. . . Well, anyway, there was an agreement in the family that I. . . Well, I was the major wage earner at that time. My mother wasn't working. Her health broke down around about the time I graduated from high school and so I would not go to college until Tada and Osame were well established in school. Oh, excuse me. That occurred--let's see--Tada and Osame graduated from high school after we were evacuated. We were in the Salinas Assembly Center. Now, Osame doesn't remember a thing about it, but there were about maybe ten Japanese students in Salinas High School that graduated that year, and Mr. Sewell, who was the principal, held a graduation ceremony [for them] in the Salinas Assembly Center, and I remember that well. It was one of the most emotional gatherings that I ever attended, but Osame remembers nothing about it and, of course, Tada--he was killed in the war so I don't know about that.

¹⁰ Published by Everyman's Library Series

HATANO: My sister, I think, Ryo was the same age as Osame.

HAYASHI: Did you ever hear about the ten Japanese students?

HATANO: I don't recall about my sister graduating and I can't ask her either--none of my other sisters. My two older sisters are now deceased.

HAYASHI: So, anyway, going back to--when Tada and Osame were maybe sophomore or junior, I went off to Berkeley. This was in 1940. I started, I guess, with the fall class of 1940 and . . .

HATANO: Were you working part time or something and going to school at the same time?

HAYASHI: Yeah, I had a half-time job with a --maybe a little bit more--three-fourth time job as a dish washer at various places. [LAUGHTER] This was in. . . . Oh, and then my first advisor was an electrical engineering professor, and Mr. McFarland--he asked me, "Why do [you] want to major in engineering?" He knows of no Niseis¹¹ ever getting a job as an engineer. He said, "You'd be better off studying something else because even the good students never got a job." They went back to Los Angeles and became a vegetable clerk or something like that, or worked on the father's farm. So, upon hearing that, I changed my major from engineering, or declared major, from engineering to physics.

HATANO: What plans did you have taking physics? Were you already thinking of becoming a teacher or . . .

¹¹ Nisei: A native U. S. citizen born of immigrant Japanese parents and educated in America.

HAYASHI: No, no. Teaching just. . . I didn't plan for that. I was--as far as my dream was concerned, I guess I wanted to be a physicist someplace. And then my advisor was Professor Loeb. And then around February--just before Washington's--either Washington's or Lincoln's birthday, he called me in. He's my advisor. He told me that it was a foregone conclusion that the Japanese would be evacuated inland and he thought that. . . . He said it was coming soon. He thought that--he advised me to get my family ready for that.

HATANO: What month and year are you speaking of?

HAYASHI: I'm speaking of February of '41.

HATANO: '42 then.

HAYASHI: '42, yeah, because Pearl Harbor was '41. And so either on Washington's or Lincoln's birthday I quit school and returned to Salinas and nobody in Salinas would believe me even though. . . . Like my uncle was kicked off of the Bundgard's Farm and he was. . . . The only place that he had to go turned out to be Yamashita's hotel. Do you remember Yamashita's hotel?

HATANO: No. Would that still be the Yamashitas who were related to the Abes?

HAYASHI: I have no idea. But I remember . . .

HATANO: Do you remember his first name?

HAYASHI: But I remember when I visited my cousin . . .

HATANO: Do you remember his first name?

HAYASHI: Huh?

HATANO: Do you remember his first name?

HAYASHI: Harry? Who? Yamashita?

HATANO: Uh-huh.

HAYASHI: No, I don't.

HATANO: Because I know the Yamashitas.

HAYASHI: Do they have a hotel someplace?

HATANO: I don't recall the hotel. They probably. . . . They are very active in the Buddhist Church--the Yamashitas.

HAYASHI: But back where we were living--I mean staying at that time--but they wouldn't believe me, so in February. . . . When was the evacuation to the Salinas Assembly Center? It was around April, wasn't it?

HATANO: Yes, uh-huh. I think it was in April.

HAYASHI: Yeah, I remember staying about a month before the--after coming home from school and being evacuated. We were getting the family ready to go with Kenzo Yoshida who had some connections with some apple farmers in Colorado, so I built a trailer. [LAUGHTER] I went to the junk yard [for parts]. But then, the --was it the WRA¹²? No. Well, anyway, there was an order that we couldn't even move out of California just before the. . . . It was WCCA¹³, wasn't it? Wartime Civilian . . .

HATANO: I know you had a curfew when you couldn't go beyond five miles.

HAYASHI: Something like that, yeah. That's right. WCCA.

HATANO: Well, I wonder how your professor knew in advance.

¹² WRA: War Relocation Authority established March 18, 1942 by Executive Order 9102

¹³ WCCA: Wartime Civil Control Act, Civilian Affairs branch of the Western Defense Command established to supervise removal and roundup of evacuees under Executive Order 9066

HAYASHI: Oh, he was an officer. He was a professor but at the same time, a navy officer, so once in a while he'd come [to class] in his navy uniform.

HATANO: So they had word before everybody else.

HAYASHI: Yeah.

HATANO: So then you evacuated eventually to Poston, Arizona, and then you left after . . .

HAYASHI: Well, I guess it was in Februray of '43 was it?. Well, the JACL, Saburo Kido was the President of JACL at that time and the National JACL made--proposed a formation of a regimental combat team and then there was this questionnaire that came to the camp--so called "Yes, Yes, No, No" questionnaire--something like that, so I at that time declared that I would volunteer for the army. Then it turned out that my brother did the same thing. We didn't know that each of us did the same thing. So I was sort of sore at that.

HATANO: So your brother died in Europe?

HAYASHI: What was that? Yes, yes.

HATANO: In France?

HAYASHI: No, no. Italy. We were 442nd¹⁴. We first fought in Europe--I mean Italy.

And then just before Fall, we went up to the Arno River and then after that the Germans hunkered down and I can't remember the name--I think the Gustav Line¹⁵ or something like that, and the 442nd went to Marseilles, France--there was a Southern France invasion. And then from there--from Marseilles we went up to--oh, we got stopped in the Vosges Forest over there--Bruyeres.

HATANO: So both of you were there in Europe at the same time?

HAYASHI: That's right. And then the Regimental Combat Team went back to Europe--I mean to Italy and then part of the Regimental Combat Team--the field artillery went beyond the Rhine.

HATANO: So, when did you know or were you notified of your brother's death?

HAYASHI: Let's see, my brother was killed on April 23rd of '44, I guess. No, '45.

And maybe about a week later after his death.

HATANO: So where were you? Were you still in Europe at that time?

HAYASHI: We were in Italy but I think around April 23rd--let me put it this way--April 23rd was the last day of shooting and he was on a patrol with Kubota, Lt. Kubota of his platoon, and he was shot down and then right after the

¹⁴ 442nd Regimental Combat Team consisting of all Americans of Japanese ancestry



**Tim Osato (left) and Shuki Hayashi (right)
in Italy or France during World War II**

next day the Germans just routed so by the time I learned about it the 442nd was just scattered all over the place chasing the Germans. Then I ran into somebody who knew. He was from the I Company, and he told me about my brother having been killed, and then --and so there were how many--there were at least two temporary burial grounds--temporary cemeteries. I went to the first one--first temporary cemetery. He was buried there, but at the same time they were exhuming other people and bringing them to other places--other more permanent cemeteries.

HATANO: So what happened with your brother then. Did you bring . . .

HAYASHI: Well, he's buried in, I guess, a permanent cemetery just outside of Florence, Italy. Anyway, we decided--my mother--I guess we all decided, including her, to have him rest there instead of exhuming him again and burying him. Where, we didn't know. Maybe back in Salinas, I don't know. Well, my mother, she died in Sacramento.

HATANO: What year, do you recall--about?

HAYASHI: '87, I believe, 1987. Marian would know the exact date. She's buried in Salinas. [Exact date: September 11, 1972]

HATANO: At what point did you meet Marian and where did you get married and so forth? Were you in camp?

HAYASHI: Well, Marian, yeah--she--I met her in camp, but I did not know her that well. But, as I said, I was only in camp for ten months.

¹⁵ Gustav Line: In WW 11 the main German defense line across Italy south of Rome, following the Garigliano River, running through Cassino to the Adriatic just north of the Sangro River; reached by allies early 1944, taken May 1944

HATANO: What was Marian doing in camp?

HAYASHI: She started a nursery school there.

HATANO: Was that Poston 2?

HAYASHI: Poston 2. Yeah, Poston 2 nursery school, I would say. Anyway, she has a Quaker background and she wanted to do--oh, she was very anti war and, anyway, she just got out of college at that time and her first job was in the relocation center.

HATANO: Is that right? [LAUGHTER] She probably had our brothers in her class, because a few of my brothers were in preschool in camp--nursery school.

HAYASHI: Where did I see Yonemitsu? Yonemitsu was a toddler when I --was I older than he?

HATANO: The youngest one--there are three boys after the girls and the youngest one was about two--Herb--Herbie was two years old. So the next one would have been about four, so George Yonemitsu would have been about five or six years old. I know you would have been in the first grade.

HAYASHI: When I worked for your father, he wouldn't let me bring my lunch. That is, when I worked on the Salinas farm, he always brought me [into his family home for a meal] and I remember your mother was nursing. [LAUGHTER] So where did you come along?

HATANO: I'm the fourth daughter. There were five girls.

HAYASHI: First was Hiroko?

HATANO: Ryo. Then Hiroko. Toshiye, then me, and then Nancy who was about three years younger than me. And then Yonemitsu. He was born in--oh, gosh, I can't remember 1936--I forgot.

HAYASHI: It's sort of interesting.. Earlier on in this conversation you mentioned your father had horses and things like that. Salinas agriculture is changing so fast.

HATANO: Even at that time?

HAYASHI: Oh, at that time. I would say your father was in the forefront.

HATANO: Right. Like a pioneer farmer.

HAYASHI: He was--with his shop and during. . .See, one thing about agriculture is that for the most farm workers I think you have about 50% of the year employment. Rain, waiting for harvest, I mean, there is a lot of interim period. But if you had a big enough farm somebody would be--could be employed all throughout the year. Then your father had things like that going and during the winter months they were doing--Jim, Charlie, your dad, were doing a lot of innovative things. I know they made--while I was there, they made something to haul a plow from one part of the ranch to another, and he had a land leveler that he and Jim put together. They were doing things like that. I know that a lot of inventions were going on in farming at that time. He was right up there.

HATANO: Yes, and he had that blacksmith shop.

HAYASHI: That's right.

HATANO: He learned it from scratch himself and repaired all the . . .

HAYASHI: That's right.

HATANO: . . . farm equipment and all. I guess that's where Jim learned a lot of that too.

HAYASHI: Who did?

HATANO: Jim.

HAYASHI: That's right.

HATANO: Welding and things.

HAYASHI: Well, Jim did most of the welding. Not all, and your dad in that blacksmith shop was sharpening cultivator blades and it took quite bit of art. He didn't put a blade against the grinder. You did just a very little grinding and mainly like heating up the metal and hammering to get a sharp edge.

HATANO: So did you help? Were you employed during the off season at all? Did you do anything?

HAYASHI: Oh, I'll tell you. By the time I got out of high school, this labor camp that we were talking about came into the hands of my uncle. My uncle, I guess, gave up farming and became a labor contractor and Patrick --A. R. Patrick, who originally had that labor camp, operated that labor camp but he gave up farming and went into banking, and then a fellow, by a corporation named--operated by Bundgard, took over the Patrick Farm. And then at that time my uncle became a labor contractor and if I stayed on that farm on Chualar, I would be forever bound with my uncle doing nothing but stoop labor kind of thing because that was the only kind of

labor he had. So, anyway, my mother made the bold move to go to Blanco where Kenzo Yoshida had a 25-acre farm, and he wanted somebody to do tractor driving and irrigating stuff for him. So I learned how to do that. But a 25-acre farm is not big enough to really get that skill. Even at that, I would say I only had less than 50% employment throughout the year. So the other part, your dad gave me employment. He gave me some of the best kind of work they had on the farm. So my first commitment was to Yoshida because I was supposed to have been this caretaker of that 25 acres, but then--so if I ran out of work--when I ran out of work for Yoshida, I called your father and your father gave me things to do. Your father was a benefactor for many Niseis.

END TAPE 1, SIDE B

BEGIN TAPE 2, SIDE A

HATANO: My father at that time was one of few who was so young to be a Nisei--no, I'm sorry, Issei¹⁶. He was in between the ages. The Isseis were older and the Niseis, younger, so I guess he felt more like an older brother to some of these Niseis.

HAYASHI: Yes, he had that sense of attitude and he had really an outgoing, spirited way of, I guess, living. And especially--I remember the celery harvesting days. Celery was a new crop in Salinas at that time. People who came to harvest celery--oh, they came from all around. I'd never seen these Niseis before. They were in a position like me when working with their fathers

on their small farms. He was a very generous person too. On the last day of the celery harvest, I remember box lunches. [LAUGHTER]

HATANO: A bento¹⁷ lunch?

HAYASHI: It was kind of a celebration, I guess.

HATANO: He was a very appreciative person. He appreciated--like the harvest and all that, you know, for as far as I could remember, anytime when a new crop and things, he would put it up at the obutsudan¹⁸.

HAYASHI: He what?

HATANO: Put it up at the family altar--the obutsudan.

HAYASHI: Oh, oh.

HATANO: You know, he did that for all kinds of things--the first persimmons, the first whatever.

HAYASHI: You know, I never realized--well, I guess, he made a shrine in the . . .

HATANO: Camp.

HAYASHI: I saw that in the museum, I think.

HATANO: It's at our house now.

HAYASHI: Oh, it is, I see. He made it in Poston out of mesquite wood.

HATANO: Ironwood.

HAYASHI: Oh, ironwood, I see. Oh, I remember that ironwood fad that—not fad, but the craze. People from all over tried to get . . .

HATANO: He made beautiful things out of that.

¹⁶ Issei: First generation; a Japanese who emigrated to the U. S. and was ineligible by law until 1952 to become a U. S. citizen

¹⁷ Bento: Box lunch

HAYASHI: Then when we went to Japan, I got sort of interested in--we went to Japan to visit--Marian and I did. We got sort of involved with the Shintoism¹⁹ and things like that because my mother's father was a Shinto priest.

HATANO: Oh, is that right?

HAYASHI: And we went to Sakai²⁰ to visit one of my--what should I say--

HATANO: Temples?

HAYASHI: Yeah, that's right. My mother's father apparently went from shrine to shrine, and he had a bunch--well, at least four concubines. And then they say now, about 40 concubines. [LAUGHTER] But this Sugawara shrine in Sakai--the priest at this Sugawara shrine in Sakai is supposed to be a yoshi married to a descendant of a--what do they call it--mikake²¹? concubine?

HATANO: I don't know. [LAUGHTER]

HAYASHI: Something like that. And then he had all these different kinds of ceremonies that he performed.

HATANO: So when you were in Japan, did you attend many of the--any of the ceremonies?

HAYASHI: Yeah, they were quite impressive. So I got interested in the Shinto shrine. We went to see my mother's mother's grave in Osaka and this Shinto priest brought along his acolytes and then they brought a bucket of water and I was wondering what this bucket of water was for. Then when you got to

¹⁸ Obutsudan: Buddhist family altar.

¹⁹ Shintoism: Principal religion of Japan, with emphasis upon the worship of nature and of ancestors and ancient heroes and upon the divinity of the emperor; prior to 1945, the state religion.

the gravestone, he told-- the priest told Marian and me to pour water on the gravestone to tell my, I guess, my maternal grandmother that we are here. That's what he said. Then when we did that, the stone changed color, you know, just an ordinary color of the stone, but when the stone gets wet, all that brightness comes out, and things like that sort of impressed me and then it began to give me new meaning looking at your dad's handy work--the shrine.

HATANO: It took him, they said, about a year and a half . . .

HAYASHI: To make that?

HATANO: . . . to make that.

HAYASHI: Yeah, he cut the shape . . .

HATANO: Still, it was hard to get that-- I can't believe how the glue in those days was so, you know, of such quality that it lasted all these years. It didn't separate because he veneered the strips of ironwood.

HAYASHI: Ironwood is hard.

HATANO: Right. It's hard as a rock. It's amazing and he made some of the tools that he used. I think it was in Camp 1.

HAYASHI: He was in Camp 1?

HATANO: No, in Camp 2, but I think where he did this was in Camp 1. It seems to me he would ride the bus. I'm not sure but I thought that's what he did.

HAYASHI: I never got that--what about Camp 1?

²⁰ Sakai: City, S. Honshu, Japan

²¹ Mikake: concubine

HATANO: Where he went to make it. The tools and where he, I think, that's what I recall, that he rode a bus. I don't recall him making [anything] that big, you know, at our home.

HAYASHI: How's your memory?

HATANO: [LAUGHTER] Fine. We want you to go back to when you were talking about when you met Marian and she was in camp. We got side-tracked.

HAYASHI: Oh, oh yeah. [LAUGHTER] Tell us about yourself, Marian.

[LAUGHTER] Well, anyway, I started to say you had a Quaker background and then your first job out of college was to go to Poston and you started the nursery school in Poston 2, is that . . .

MARIAN: I didn't start it.

HAYASHI: Oh, you didn't?

MARIAN: It was already started.

HAYASHI: Oh, I see.

MARIAN: Helen Aihara did.

HAYASHI: Here's the microphone. You want to talk into it? Then what were you doing there?

MARIAN: Well, Helen was a first grade teacher. She was there doing two jobs. So I was made supervisor of pre-school education. So, I didn't do any of the actual teaching.

HAYASHI: Oh, I see.

MARIAN: I went around supervising and making suggestions.

HAYASHI: Yeah, they said Camp 1 school was started all by evacuees. That's how I got into it.

HATANO: Did you teach in camp at all?

HAYASHI: Yeah, I taught for --well, I got out of camp, I think, in about--stayed in camp only about ten months and right after the school year ended which was when--about June?

MARIAN: June.

HAYASHI: June? I left camp because I had already volunteered for the army at that time--by that time.

HATANO: So when did you meet and . . .

HAYASHI: OK. When did we meet? We didn't know each other that well. After I got in the army, we met . . .

MARIAN: We met . . .

HAYASHI: We met--we started to write letters. And actually she met my pipe first. [LAUGHTER] I used to smoke a pipe.

MARIAN: I had an office in school--Block 210-- and it faced the door, and I used to see this thoughtful-looking young man walking along with his pipe in his mouth. And he interested me so I asked Barbara Tomihiro who was my secretary about him and she said, "Oh, he's a neighbor. That's Shuki Hayashi." And so I made arrangements to do some ironing at Barbara's barrack [LAUGHTER] and I don't know where Barbara was, but anyway Shuki came out and he started talking.

HAYASHI: Was that when we first met?

MARIAN: That was when we first met, yes. Maybe we met at one of those parties, but I don't think we really met.

HATANO: So how long after that did you get married?

MARIAN: After the war ended, in March.

HAYASHI: Let's see, I was discharged Christmas day of '45 in Chicago, Camp Grant near Chicago.

HATANO: By this time, where were you?

MARIAN: I was--I had gone out to Philadelphia with another teacher and taught preschool there for . . .

HAYASHI: You had a hostel there too, didn't you for the evacuees?

MARIAN: Well, actually when I first went out to Chicago, we didn't--this teacher and I didn't have a place to live, so I was allowed to stay in the hostel for the evacuees.

HATANO: Oh, oh.

HAYASHI: In Chicago?

MARIAN: No, I don't mean Chicago, I mean Philadelphia.

HAYASHI: I thought you ran that hostel--you and Joan.

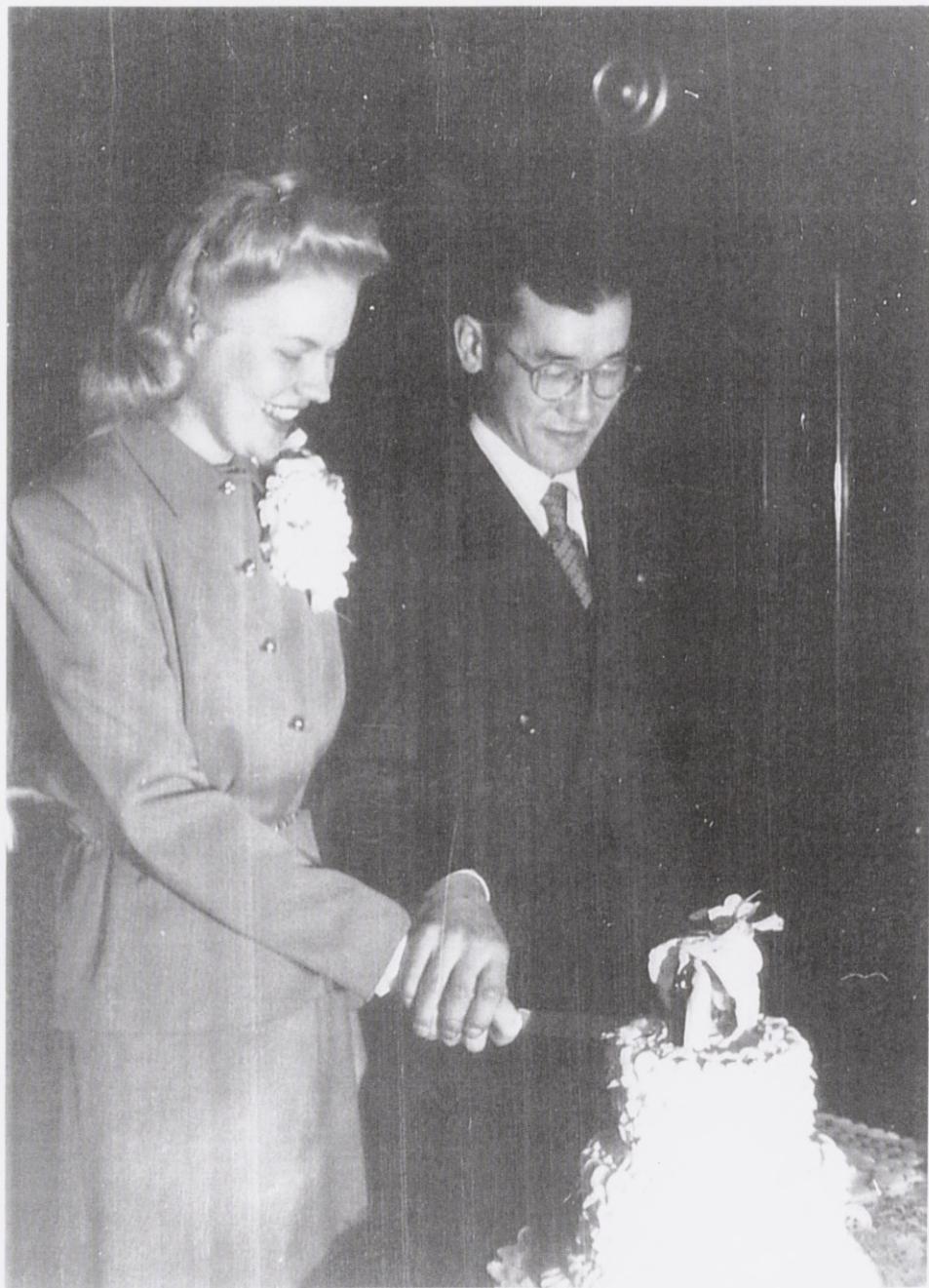
MARIAN: No, no. And then my friend who taught high school in Poston . . .

HATANO: So who are we speaking of? I remember some of the teachers.

MARIAN: Joan Smith. She was a core teacher. She was just there for one year.

HATANO: And the person you went . . .

MARIAN: She was the one I went with and we-- some of her students were going out to get--you know, live with Caucasian families to continue their



Marian and Shuki's Wedding
March 7, 1946

schooling in the Philadelphia area, so Joan said, "Well, we would look after them," and so we kind of kept open house when we finally found an apartment and they would drop by on the weekends. It was kind of an extension of our experience in camp. When the war was about to end I went to Washington, D.C. because I had a friend there and my other friend in Philadelphia was going back to get a PhD. So I was four months in Washington, D.C., and I knew that Shuki would be coming home so I just took a clerical job there for a few months.

HATANO: So when did you get married?

HAYASHI: March 7.

MARIAN: 1946 in Chicago.

HAYASHI: Against my mother's will.

HATANO: I know, I was just going to ask. At that time it was very, very unusual for mixed marriages, so your mother did object.

HAYASHI: She got sick. She said one of her sons died in Italy and the other one died in Sweden. [LAUGHTER]

MARIAN: I have a Swedish background. [LAUGHTER] And also your parents. My mother [Mrs. Lind] was actually--not disowned me, but she just didn't want to write to me after--she knew I was writing--corresponding with this man--that was all right. But the marriage seemed to be too much for her for a while. But Shuki's family was really--they were so good to me that I didn't realize that they were having qualms about the marriage. Come to think about it, it was really risky.

HAYASHI: Well, it happened too soon. I mean the marriage happened too soon. Let's see, I came back on December 20--Christmas day so--January, February, March 7--actually two months after we engaged.

MARIAN: Just a few months. I went to visit in Chicago and, yes, we did want to get married. So I went back to start ending things in Washington. I went and had an apartment for about a month in Chicago before we were married, but, you know, his brother had been killed the previous year and I think that it must have been very hard for his mother because. . . . Seeing Shuki come home reminded her of this even more and, of course, Shuki was so

engrossed in Marian that.... [LAUGHTER] He was with his family but still it was difficult, but she was very good to me. We were very--I think we got along very well. After she accepted me . . .

HATANO: Got to know you . . .



Marian and Shuki ca. 1947

MARIAN: And it was hard for her because many of her friends were really critical.

Yes.

HAYASHI: Who?

MARIAN: Your mother, I'm sure your mother was very critical of the situation.

HATANO: Yeah, because it was almost unheard of at that time.

MARIAN: Yes, that's right. But Chicago was a big city and it was easy to be . . .

HATANO: It wasn't like if you were in camp or something like that.

HAYASHI: Oh, let's see, it was 1948 or '49--1948, I guess, before we decided to--
before I decided to go back to school again. We visited Salinas.

MARIAN: It was in 1947, Shuki, because we left Chicago in 1948.

HAYASHI: Oh, OK, 1947, and I first went to Harry Sakasegawa's garage because I
knew he was there. Then I went to see your father [Yonezo] and where
were you?

MARIAN: I was with you. I remember.

HAYASHI: Yeah, that's right. But anyway . . .

HATANO: I was going to high school in 1947.

HAYASHI: In Salinas?

HATANO: Yeah.

HAYASHI: Oh, you went back to high school in Salinas?

HATANO: After returning from camp, we went directly to Salinas to the house.

HAYASHI: How were you received in Salinas?

HATANO: Very, very poorly. It was very hard.

HAYASHI: Because we could hear people as you walked around, stopping and turning around on the street and staring at us and stuff like that.

MARIAN: Yes, it was very uncomfortable.

HATANO: We couldn't go into some of the stores. They had a sign that --like Porters--Porters and Irvines. We couldn't go there.

HAYASHI: Well, Harry said that the--Sakasegawa said that there were a few people in Salinas that helped Harry get started again and they were Lacy -Lacy's Auto Parts Distributors, I guess, and then Orville Keltner was the--maybe one or two years ahead of me in high school, but I knew him in high school, and he became after high school, a distributor for gasoline.

HATANO: He distributed, I think, to our farm because that name is very familiar.

HAYASHI: And Harry Sakasegawa said that he was good to the Japanese, but he couldn't get gasoline from other people.

MARIAN: Excuse me, can I make some tea

HAYASHI: Yes.

MARIAN: I usually have tea at this time.

HATANO: There's one more thing I was going to ask you about your--oh, when you left to come to camp, that must have been quite a--now that was a big decision for you to do that.

MARIAN: I had a friend from Berkeley. I was a graduate from Berkeley, and she had gone to teach. I think it was in junior high in Camp 1.

HAYASHI: She was a Quaker too.

MARIAN: She was a Quaker also. And I was going to visit her and I didn't really know what I would do, although I had the training in nursery school education, they called it. So my friend, Naomi, said, "Apply for a job. They really are desperate for teachers." So I applied for a job and was accepted without being interviewed. And so I went ahead--it was either maybe the end of January. I graduated I think in December or early January, whatever it was, from Berkeley. And so . . .

HAYASHI: December--there was no graduation in December.

MARIAN: January . . .

HAYASHI: It must have ended in January.

MARIAN: It was January then.

HATANO: Of what year?

MARIAN: That was 1943. I took an extra semester, partly because I didn't know what I was going to do. I wanted to hang around Berkeley a little longer and so I went there.

HATANO: Even for you to come from back East to the West Coast . . .

MARIAN: Oh, no, I was really a California girl.

HATANO: Oh, I see.

MARIAN: Well, I was born in Illinois but I lived in Los Angeles.

HATANO: With your Quaker background . . .

MARIAN: Quaker background was with me in Berkeley. My mother wasn't a Quaker. She was a Baptist.

HATANO: Do you recall some of the teachers you associated with in camp?

MARIAN: In camp?

HATANO: Do you recall Miss Woodruff? I corresponded with her for many, many years. She was my sixth grade teacher. She went to New York.

HAYASHI: What's her name?

HATANO: Woodruff..

HAYASHI: Woodruff?

HATANO: Uh-huh. Mr. McLaren used to come to our reunions.

MARIAN: Yes.

HATANO: He was in his nineties.

MARIAN: I know and finally died.

HATANO: And his wife died not too long ago.

MARIAN: Yes. You're right. I really was friends more with Nisei teachers than I was with the others. There were some others--well, Mary Courage was a very nice school teacher, and I knew her so . . .

HATANO: My sister had her--talked about her. Did you know Shirley Yates by any chance?

MARIAN: That sounds familiar.

HATANO: Because she lived outside the camp.

HAYASHI: Shirley who?

HATANO: Yates. Y-A-T-E-S. I discovered she's in Placerville and she was shocked. Her husband had a job in the camp, so she went along. [She was] 17 or 18 year old or something, and she thought, "My goodness, going to a camp with aliens, enemies and all that!" She discovered they're all like

everybody else. She befriended some of the Isseis and found that there wasn't anything wrong. [LAUGHTER] I interviewed her for an oral history and that was interesting too.

MARIAN: Well, Catherine Embree taught for a very short time in Camp 2. Do you remember her also? It would be a high school teacher.

HATANO: I remember the name. I guess it's because, you know, you go through the Year Book.

MARIAN: She had been secretary in Camp 1 for the school office and she's from a family that I think was active in . . .

HAYASHI: Well, her brother was an anthropologist and he did his anthropology study in a place in Japan. We have the book. It's a village near Kyushu.

MARIAN: It's a village.

HAYASHI: It's a village in Kyushu.

MARIAN: She was used to this sort of thing and I think --but, you know, she . . .

HAYASHI: And then her--let's see--he married somebody--a Russian woman, didn't he?

MARIAN: I don't know.

HAYASHI: John Embree?

MARIAN: Oh, I don't know. But anyway, Catherine eventually married . . .

HAYASHI: Art Harris.

MARIAN: . . . Art Harris who is the brother-in-law of McLaren, and they lived--well, Art Harris and Catherine--they are living in Hawaii. He was a good deal older than she was.

HATANO: I can't recall the person, but someone--one of the teachers in our camp wrote *Harvest of Hate*, one of the . . .

HAYASHI: Georgia Robertson.

HATANO: Oh, yeah, that's right.

MARIAN: I met most of these people through sitting in our mess hall.

HAYASHI: Let's see, I ended up in Chicago because my mother relocated there from the camp, and my sister, two sisters, were also living in Chicago.

HATANO: Was there somebody there in Chicago that your mother went to Chicago?

HAYASHI: Well, let's see, right after I volunteered in the army, my family could leave the camp, by virtue of my brother and I volunteering, so I believe Masa left camp before I did, because I was teaching school in camp and I couldn't leave until the school year was over.

HATANO: Were you teaching physics?

HAYASHI: I taught physics and two courses--two classes in math--algebra and geometry, and physics. And then, anyway, my sister was the first--Masa was the first to leave the camp. She went to Chicago, and I think she already had that job with the Indian service. Well, she was promised that job, so she left, and then my mother--did my mother leave after I left camp?

MARIAN: Oh, yes.

HAYASHI: OK, so Masa went first, and then I guess Michi went and then when the school year was over, I left camp but then the army didn't call me. So I went to Milford, Utah and I worked on the farm there. I met a guy in a

hotel, and he was from Ontario—a Caucasian guy who was trying to raise potatoes for the army on sagebrush land. So again I drove a tractor and stuff like that, irrigated for him until I got notice from the army to report at Camp Douglas--Fort Douglas. And I don't remember the exact date of that, but anyway it was about maybe two, three months after I left camp working in Milford when I got this telegram. My brother had left camp way before I did, and he was working in Colorado on a farm, and he and I got a notice to report to camp--Fort Douglas at about the same time so we met there again. Then I went to Mississippi. And then two and a half years later in December of '45, I was discharged.

HATANO: In Mississippi--what was that . . .

HAYASHI: Oh, that was a training camp--training . . .

MARIAN: Camp Shelby.

HAYASHI: . . . Camp Shelby, Mississippi. That's where the 442nd was organized and--what was the earlier question? Why did I live in Chicago?

HATANO: Yes, I was wondering . . .

HAYASHI: I was living in Chicago because my mother and two of my sisters were there, and then we got married in Chicago, and then I got a job and stayed in Chicago for two years.

HATANO: Oh, doing what?

HAYASHI: Oh, I was working at the University of Chicago. So was Marian. She had a job there too. We used to bike down to our work place.

HATANO: What job was that at the college?

HAYASHI: Let's see, I had two jobs. First, as part of the Manhattan project. How should I put it now? The Manhattan project that had been going on during the war and part of the Manhattan project was going on at the University of Chicago. I didn't know anything about that. I just applied. I guess by virtue of my having been in the army, they took me and the project that I was working on had to do with separating--isolating--creating and isolating a certain isotope--tritium.

HATANO: I'll take your word for it. [LAUGHTER]

HAYASHI: Oh, OK. More interesting things comes about.

HATANO: What were you actually doing?

HAYASHI: OK, tritium is an artificially made isotope of hydrogen and so we had our first harvest of tritium in a bulb about that size [size of an orange], maybe three or four bulbs like that. And then the laboratory --well Edward Teller took it and Edward Teller at that time was a scientist at Los Alamos and he was trying to make the hydrogen bomb. Well, anyway, our first harvest of tritium went to Teller and most of the people that were working in that lab, especially the section chief, Dr. Novick, quit because he didn't want to work and have anything to do with the hydrogen bomb, so I quit along with him, and he became--he changed his field. He became--well, his training was in physical chemistry, and then he changed his field to radio biology, and then after that he became professor of genetics--radio genetics--radioactive compound.

END TAPE 2, SIDE A

BEGIN TAPE 2, SIDE B

HATANO: Now, go on.

HAYASHI: Go ahead?

HAYASHI: I was saying that Aaron Novick changed his field. He later on became a professor of genetics at the University of Oregon. But, anyway, Novick was the section leader and then there was a group leader--the hierarchy above this section who was Professor Herb Anderson. He was a physics professor at the University of Chicago and when we quit, I went to work with Herb Anderson as his research assistant. And so I stayed with him--what was it--about a year? OK, we were in Chicago for two years, so the first year I worked for Novick and then second year I worked for Professor Herb Anderson, and then I got to the end of my salary bracket. I didn't have my Bachelor's degree at that time. In order to--anyway, he recommended that I should go back and get my degree. So, with Anderson I was making--putting together his instruments. In those days you didn't buy instruments. You made them yourself in the university and he was making a Beta ray spectrometer, and I helped him with that. And then I decided to go back to school because Marian also wanted to start a family at that time. [LAUGHTER] So I went back to Berkeley and applied for a GI--what was it--A GI. loan? No . . .

MARIAN: Yeah, GI Benefits.

HAYASHI: . . . benefits.

HATANO: GI Bill

HAYASHI: Yeah, GI Bill. I was in the army for two and half years--over two and half years. To help support me; it was \$90 a month we were getting.

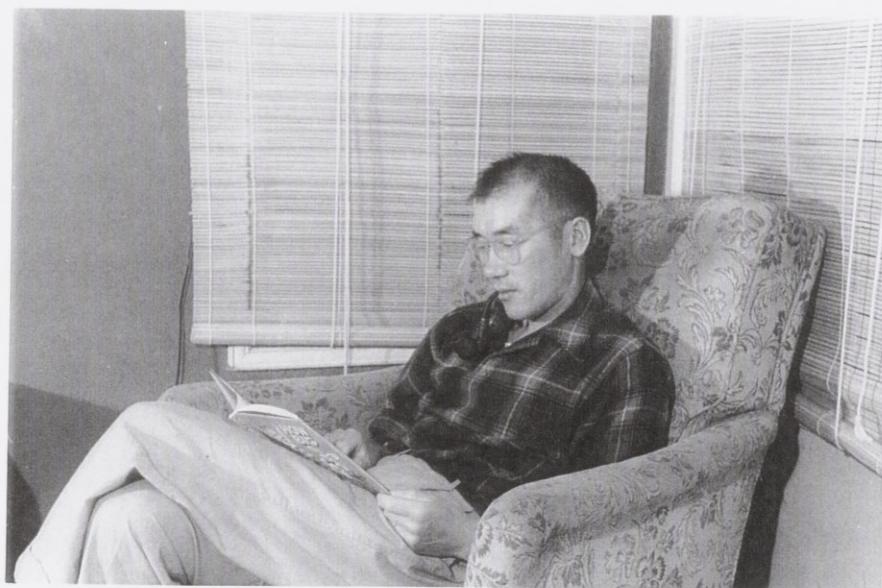
[LAUGHTER] We raised four kids on that.

HATANO: Oh, my goodness!

MARIAN: We had a little more--no, we had a little more.

HAYASHI: Well, anyway, that lasted for two and half years and I had one more year left, I guess, for my A. B. degree. And after I got that, I decided to go back to become a graduate student, because. . . . Well, Marian was still a Quaker and most people that I knew who were getting jobs right after their Bachelor's degree had to do with the weapons industry. Weapons industry was really developing and I didn't want that, so I became a graduate student. Like Novick I changed my field to biophysics and then--so I got my degree in biophysics at the same time Marian gave birth to four kids.

[LAUGHTER]



Shuki during his graduate student years
in Berkeley, California

MARIAN: Actually we had four by the time you were finished. It took us six or seven years.

HATANO: When did you start working at Davis University?

HAYASHI: What year? We came here in 1958. But I got my degree in '56. 1956, wasn't it? Then I had a post doctoral fellowship on Berkeley campus for two years. Yeah, it had to be two years. Then I came here and I was a visiting assistant professor in physics. I took that position because there was--how should I put it--UC Davis in 1958 was becoming a School of Letters and Science and was changing from of Agriculture to School of Letters and Science. There were talks of a biophysics program starting in the Physics Department at that time. By virtue of that when we needed a job--how old was I then? 38 or so? Something like that.

MARIAN: 40.

HAYASHI: 40 years, that's right. I was 40 years old by that time, so I had a --what should I say--late start at that time. Then it turned out that biophysics did not develop in the physics department. They developed it in another department. So I was here from '58 to 1964, as a biophysics researcher and I decided to go to full time teaching, and I took this job at Sac State At that time, the year that I went, 1964, the California State University system began expanding--'64--1964. That's where I went. This really was developing then so I stayed there until I retired in . . .

MARIAN: Retired in 1983.

HAYASHI: '83. . .

MARIAN: You retired with your pension in 1983, but then you were able to teach . . .

HAYASHI: To teach half time.

MARIAN: Half-time for five years..

HATANO: Here.

MARIAN: No, at Sac State.

HAYASHI: At Sac State until 1988.

HATANO: So you commuted all that time?

HAYASHI: Yeah.

MARIAN: It wasn't that bad.

HAYASHI: Nineteen miles from Davis.

HAYASHI: Yes.

MARIAN: After they built the freeway, it was a little faster.

HATANO: Well, let's talk about your children. You have . . .

HAYASHI: OK. As I said there were. . . . They were born--mainly when we were. . . .

Was Eric born when I was still an undergraduate?

MARIAN: Yes.

HAYASHI: Yeah, the Berkeley campus after the war was really different because many married--the students and people--all of our friends were having kids [LAUGHTER] while they were in college. The war changed all that.

HATANO: I see '49--born in 1949?

HAYASHI: That's when . . .

HATANO: You have two girls--two boys and two girls? [Eric, Carla, Keith, Ann]



Carla, Keith, Ann and Eric - 1962



Carla, Keith and Marian - 1962

HAYASHI: Let's see, we came to Berkeley in '49.

MARIAN: '48.

HAYASHI: Oh, OK, oh, '48, OK.

HATANO: Carla was born two years later in 1951. . .

MARIAN: One and a half years later.

HATANO: . . . and Keith in 1953, and Ann in 1954. So what is Eric doing now?

HAYASHI: Well, he's a professor of mathematics at San Francisco State University.

HATANO: Is that right?

HAYASHI: And, I guess before that, I should say something about the--G.I. Bill²² ran out after two and half years then --so I had to work. So I worked at the University in the same group that I got the degree in--at a school job as a research assistant.

HATANO: What is Carla doing now?

HAYASHI: Carla is now living in Sacramento. She's teaching fourth grade.

²² GI Bill: Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 for World War II veterans. Main benefits included education and training at government expense



Daughter Carla Otoya (right) and her daughter Romina (left)

HATANO: At what school?

HAYASHI: At Mark Twain.

HATANO: Is that right? Oh, that's very close to our home. Our children all attended
Mark Twain.

MARIAN: Really?

HAYASHI: You what?

HATANO: Our children.

HAYASHI: Attended Mark Twain?

HATANO: Uh-huh. All three of them.

HAYASHI: Oh, that's interesting. She lives on Third Avenue and, you know, it's
really an up-and-coming place I would say. It went down hill.

HATANO: While we were there, it started going down hill so our children's teachers
even told us, "Move out!" So we did come in . . .

HAYASHI: OK. For that reason, why, Carla was able to buy a house--her house, I
would say, cheap.

HATANO: It was across the street. Third Avenue was across the street..

HAYASHI: It's near that UC Med School²³. It's about two blocks from Med School?

MARIAN: Something like that.

HAYASHI: Something like that. And what. . . . Redevelopment comes from young
people buying who are working in the Med Center buying houses cheaply.
First starting from that First Street and you can see the gradual
improvement.

²³ UC Med School: UC Davis Medical Center, 2315 Stockton Boulevard, Sacramento

HATANO: OK. How about Ann?

HAYASHI: Well, Ann lives in Burbank, California. She is working for Pacific Bell in Burbank.

HATANO: Doing what?

HAYASHI: Well, hard question to answer. She had, let's see, her first job--well, her long-time job was that of--what's the name?

MARIAN: Tech. Service Technician.

HAYASHI: Service Technician. She had her van that she drives around and a ladder on top of the van.

HATANO: Oh, really? [LAUGHTER]

HAYASHI: She's more or less her own boss. They have to carry a hand-held computer around, so when they finish a job, they report in and get another one and they go some place else. And then jobs like this are phasing out now. So she's preparing to change jobs at Pac Bell.



Daughter Ann and her husband, Errol Rousseve

HATANO: She can do something in the cell phone business because e that is so popular now--cell phones.

MARIAN: She wants to continue working for Pac Bell. She has a lot of seniority credits. So she's taken some tests and is now applying for a job as they come up--indoor jobs having to do with the computer.

HATANO: I would think more administrative.

MARIAN: Well, or computer related.

HAYASHI: Making connections with the pliers and scissors and things like that are just being phased out. They're being replaced by computers--new connections, and things like this, so she's getting into that.

HATANO: I suppose you have grandchildren.

MARIAN: Oh, you didn't ask about Keith.

HATANO: Oh, I'm sorry.

HAYASHI: Keith lives in Burbank.

MARIAN: No.

HAYASHI: I mean Whittier, California, and he graduated from UC Davis and then became a social worker.

MARIAN: He has a Masters in social work.

HAYASHI: UCLA²⁴ or something like that and he was doing some social work for a while and then now he's a counselor at East Los Angeles Community College. He has two kids. What else can I say about him?

MARIAN: Well, good enough. Let her ask the questions.



Son Keith and his wife, Ann-Marie, third and fourth from the left.
Their two sons, Brian and David, first and second from the left.

²⁴ UCLA: University of California, Los Angeles

HATANO: Well, the other children have children . . .

HAYASHI: Well, Eric has two kids –Hana and Max. Hana is 17 and . . .

HATANO: Oh, my goodness!

HAYASHI: They keep changing, don't they? [LAUGHTER] Max is . . .

MARIAN: Max is almost 14.

HATANO: Any other grandchildren?

HAYASHI: Carla has one child. She's how old now?

MARIAN: I have to figure that out.

HAYASHI: She has two children.

HATANO: So how many grandchildren do you have?

MARIAN: And then Keith has two. We have five grandchildren altogether.

[Hana Hauptli Hayashi, Max Hayashi, Romina Betzabe Otoya, Brian

Shuki Hayashi, David Reyes Hayashi]



Son Eric with his wife Ellen Hauptli, second and third from the left.
Their daughter Hana and son Max, first and fourth from the left.

HATANO: And the eldest is 16?

MARIAN: No, the eldest is about 23 or 24.

HATANO: Oh, my goodness! And the youngest?

MARIAN: Is--let's see--David is 10.

HATANO: When was the last time you all got together?

HAYASHI: All got together? At the reunion? Yeah, it was just a couple of years ago.
We had people from --three people from Japan even.

HATANO: So this is the Hayashi family reunion? Where did you have it?

HAYASHI: Asilomar.

HATANO: So, how many people came altogether?

HAYASHI: About 50.

MARIAN: At least.

HATANO: Oh, that was great. So I assume that you took a nice family picture and all
at that time?

HAYASHI: Well, little things like that . . .

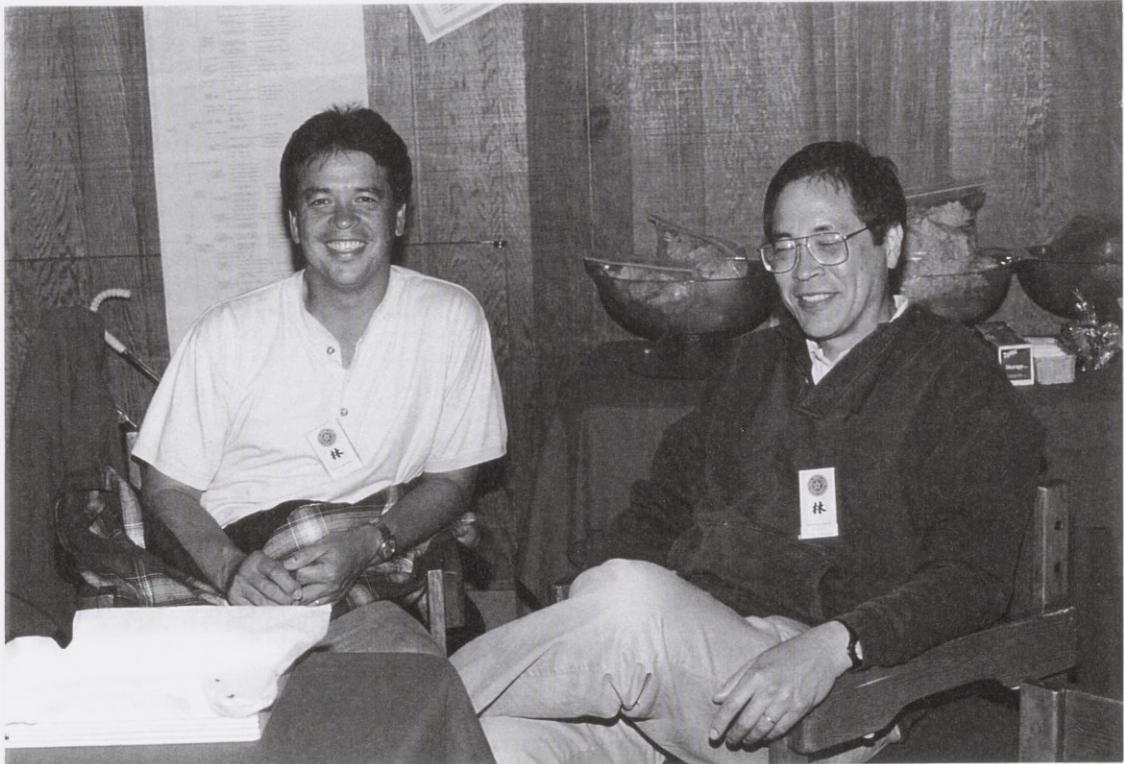
MARIAN: Well, our 50th Wedding Anniversary was three years ago and our children
were all--they did everything for me. It was here at our home, so we did
take pictures.



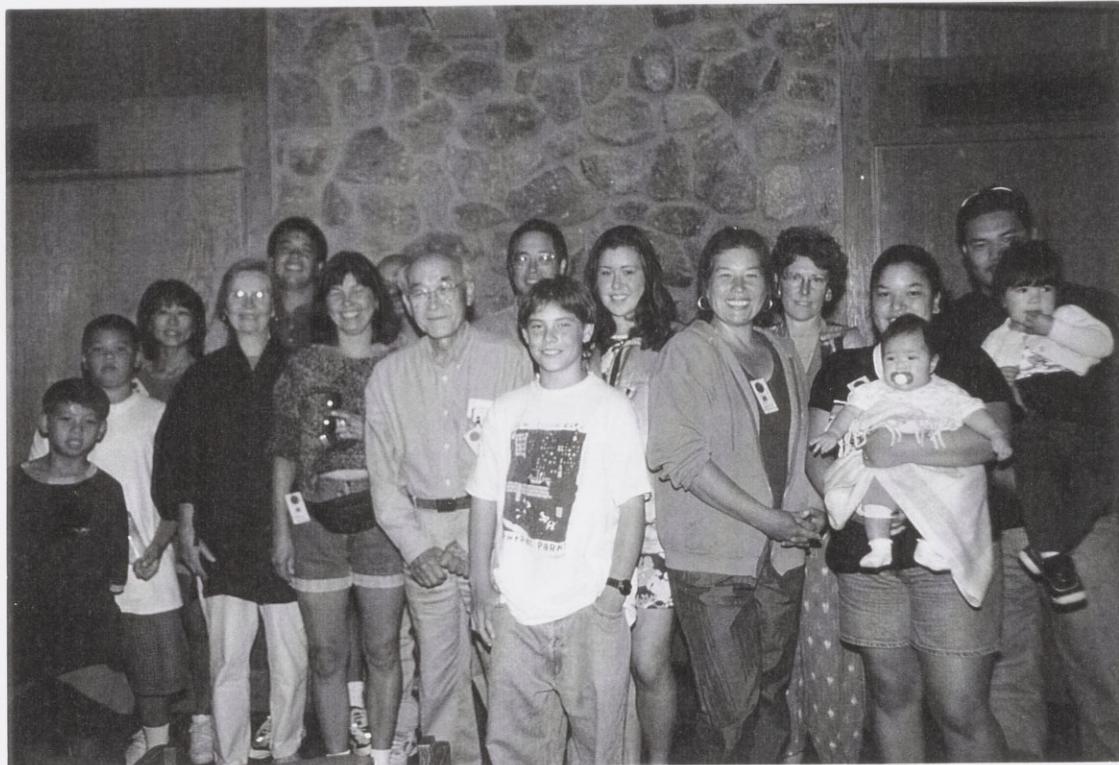
Back, row: Keith, Eric, Carla and Ann (l to r).
Middle row: Hana, Marian, Shuki, Romina Hu with Mokihana.
Front row: David, Brian and Max.
(In our backyard, 50th Wedding Anniversary, 1996)



Siblings Shuki, Masa Aoki, Yuki Fujimoto and Osame Doi.
At the Hayashi Family Reunion
June 25 - 27, 1997



Sons, Keith (left) and Eric (right)
at the Hayashi Family Reunion - 1997



Hayashi Family Reunion, June 25 - 27, 1997, Asilomar, CA.

From the left: David, Brian, Ann-Marie, Marian, Keith,
Ann, Errol, Shuki, Eric, Max, Hana, Carla, Ellen,
Romina with Moana, Albert with Mokihana.

HATANO: Now that you're retired, you could tell briefly some of the things that you have done after you've retired.

HAYASHI: Well, right after retirement or shortly after retirement, Marian and I made a trip to Japan--five weeks, was it?

MARIAN: Five or six.

HAYASHI: Five or six weeks and that was a real experience for us. It turned out that we made contact with our cousins. Chine is our cousin, isn't she? And my mother's--I don't know what to call it--relative--some kind of relative through yoshi²⁵ and concubine and things like that. It's hard to say.

Anyway, he turns out to be a Shinto priest. Then all this came about from.

... Well, my mother had a document which had to do with her father and it was--nobody could--well, when the FBI²⁶ was raiding us in Salinas--I mean Japanese families in Salinas. They didn't raid us, but I remember [her] hiding it in various pages of books and things like that. She took it out of her . . .

HATANO: Album or something?

HAYASHI: Well, she had a leather pouch in which she kept her immigration papers and things of that sort and, anyway, it was in one of the books and after she died, I guess the kids wanted it translated, and no one could translate it. Only because they never had seen Japanese script like that. We had a Japanese--well, he was a Fulbright²⁷ fellow [from Japan], and I got to

²⁵ Yoshi: adopted son

²⁶ FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

²⁷ Fulbright: William Fulbright scholarship program of international exchange.

know him and we became good friends and even he couldn't understand--translate it, so what he did was--well, he was a professor of chemical engineering at the University of Yokohama so he gave it to a linguistic professor at the University of Yokohama and it turned out to be a--what was it--a promotion paper?

MARIAN: Yes.

HAYASHI: Promotion paper for my grandfather who was at one point a Shinto Priest at the Isonokami shrine, and he--not only did Nori Wakao have this translated, but he arranged--he did a lot of telephoning of various people and discovered. . . . Ikeda--what was his first name? Noboru. No, that was my mother's father. Isamu²⁸, wasn't it? Anyway, the Shinto priest in Sakai and that sort of led us, Marian and I, to plan a trip to Japan. Anyway, half--at least half of that trip was already planned for us by these people in Japan, and what should I say?

MARIAN: You also visited Kyushu, Kagoshima, where his father --visited the house that his father was born in . . .

HATANO: Oh, wow!

MARIAN: . . . and it was still being occupied by the eldest son of the eldest son--down the line, which was quite interesting.

HAYASHI: Oh, real interesting thing--in Kokubu we went to the Hayashi--now Hayashi family cemetery, I guess, but it is a temple, and the tombstones are real small things--maybe 10 inches wide, 18 inches high, something

²⁸ Isamu is incorrect; it is Shoichi.

like that. This temple is just stacked full of them because Japan doesn't have enough burial space and in this temple yard is a tombstone carved in sandstone and has the Hayashi mon²⁹ and it's supposed to be 1300 years old and in Kokubu is a machi³⁰ called Tojin machi--people of the East machi. Anyway, the now [living] Hayashi people interpret this as the founding of the Hayashi family. They say he was a political refugee -- [from the] Tang Dynasty from China. This tombstone mon is a Chinese mon. The Chinese outlawed the mon during the Tang Dynasty and the scholars now--the Chinese scholars studying mon have to come to Japan. [LAUGHTER] The Japanese adopted it from the Chinese and the Chinese abandoned it at that time, so when we visited Kokubu, it gave me a strange feeling that I was once Chinese. [LAUGHTER]

HATANO: I imagine you would want to go back to do further research on the ancestors even further than that.

HAYASHI: Isonokami where my grandfather was once a priest is a. . . . It's a resting place for the first--they say first sword of Japan and it doesn't look like an ordinary sword blade-- one blade like that. There are five--seven prongs altogether, is that right? Seven prongs. It was made in Korea and it was presented to the Japanese--well, an emperor at one time from--I guess an emperor from Korea and it's in this Isonokami shrine and, anyway, they

²⁹ Mon: Family crest.

³⁰ Machi: City, town.

showed us that. They had a lot of taiko³¹ drums and all this sort of thing for welcoming. [LAUGHTER]

MARIAN: He was almost treated like a God who comes back. [LAUGHTER]

MARIAN: And then how were you treated as an American?

MARIAN: I was treated wonderfully. Yes, I was made to feel at home every place I went.

HATANO: Oh, that's great.

HAYASHI: Oh, you were talking about your father--your father having--what is it--a vegetable crop--offering vegetable crops to the Shinto shrine?

HATANO: Obutsudan.

HAYASHI: This is what they did in Japan when they took us around and then they had this altar. They had daikon³² and nappa³³ [LAUGHTER]

HATANO: With the Japanese--the Buddhist shrine, they always have the rice--offering of the rice.

HAYASHI: Well, then, let's see, after we heard about that, I told it to Osame and Osame somehow told Reverend Takarabe of the Parkview Presbyterian Church about it and anyway Takarabe organized a Japanese tour for the church members, I guess, and they visited again this Isonokami shrine.

MARIAN: And the shrines where Shoichi officiates.

HAYASHI: Shoichi. Let's see. Shoichi Ikeda died since then--since we saw him and one of his daughters now is a priestess.

³¹ Taiko: drum

³² Daikon: giant white radish

³³ Nappa: Japanese cabbage

HATANO: Is that right?

HAYASHI: Yes.

MARIAN: But he had no sons.

HAYASHI: So, anyway, we plan to go back.

MARIAN: It better be soon. He's 81 now.

HATANO: Since the Japan trip, you've been to Greece and where else have you been?

Oh, to Europe. You went to Europe.

MARIAN: Scandinavia for me.

HATANO: Oh, how nice.

MARIAN: France, Germany, Italy, and England. He had a sabbatical leave in Scotland. He mentioned that.

HAYASHI: No, I didn't mention that.

MARIAN: 1978. It was Edinburgh, Scotland for nine months.

HATANO: Oh, my goodness! So, besides traveling, I guess you do a lot of gardening. You have such a beautiful garden. You grow vegetables in the summer?

MARIAN: He grows vegetables and I grow flowers. [LAUGHTER] He does work with his computer and he does very wonderful woodwork. He made that table over there for me and he made that bookcase. He's done a lot of work of that sort for the children like going to help them with some building.

HAYASHI: She gets jealous after that. [LAUGHTER]

MARIAN: So after that, he finally left--he did a lot of things for me. [LAUGHTER]

HAYASHI: Oh, I helped Carla's remodeling carpenter work on Carla's house for how many months?

MARIAN: Three.

HAYASHI: Three months.

MARIAN: And, of course, you did a lot of work working in the garden here. He's busy. My interests are really working at the International House in Davis - working with International Women. I had English Conversation Groups in my home.

HAYASHI: Will this thing pick up a soft voice?

HATANO: Well, you both have had very, very interesting lives. And aren't you glad that you are finally through with this?

HAYASHI: I'm finally what?

HATANO: Through with this interview? It brought back a lot of memories.

[LAUGHTER]

HAYASHI: Yeah, but then I forgot right away. [LAUGHTER]

HATANO: Well, you did a very good job for this. This is a very interesting oral history here, and I'm sure your children will appreciate this and your grandchildren also.

[END TAPE 2, SIDE B]

NAMES LIST

Florin Japanese American Citizens League
Oral History Project
California Civil Liberties Public Education Program Grant

INTERVIEWEE:

Shuki Hayashi

INTERVIEWER:

Violet Hanae Ichikawa

COOPERATING INSTITUTION:

Oral History Program
California State University, Sacramento, California

<u>Name</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Source of Identification</u>	<u>Page Introduced</u>
Shichibei Hayashi	Father	Shuki Hayashi	1
Kazu [Ikeda] Hayashi	Mother	Shuki Hayashi	2
Yuki Hayashi (Fujimoto)	Sister	Shuki Hayashi	4
Giichi Minejima	Mother's first husband	Shuki Hayashi	4
Kyutaro Abiko	Publisher, <i>Nichibei Times</i>	Shuki Hayashi	4
Z. Onoye	Baishakunin	Shuki Hayashi	5
Fred Chappel	Farm owner in Buena Vista	Shuki Hayashi	7
A. R. Patrick's Farm	Owner of father's farm	Shuki Hayashi	7
Ihei Hayashi	Uncle	Shuki Hayashi	7
Masa Hayashi	Sister	Shuki Hayashi	8
Michi Hayashi	Sister	Shuki Hayashi	8
Tadao Hayashi	Brother	Shuki Hayashi	8
Ruizo Minejima	Son of Giichi Minejima [Half brother]	Shuki Hayashi	8
Osame Hayashi	Sister	Shuki Hayashi	8
Yonezo Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's father	Violet Hatano	11

<u>Name</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Source of Identification</u>	<u>Page Introduced</u>
Max Hayashi	Grandson	Shuki Hayashi	12
Mr. Sameshima	Farmer	Shuki Hayashi	14
Harry Hayashi	Cousin	Shuki Hayashi	14
Miss Minnie Legge	First and second grade school teacher	Shuki Hayashi	15
Tom Peasley	Grade school student	Shuki Hayashi	15
Gertrude Peterson	Grade school student	Shuki Hayashi	15
Kazuo Kato	Cousin	Shuki Hayashi	15
Mr. Peterson	School bus driver	Shuki Hayashi	16
Mr. Sewell	Principal, Salinas High School	Shuki Hayashi	19
Ryo Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's sister	Violet Hatano	20
Mr. McFarland	Professor of Electrical Engineering, UC Berkeley	Shuki Hayashi	20
Professor Loeb	Advisor, UC Berkeley	Shuki Hayashi	21
Bundgard Farm	Operator of Patrick Farms	Shuki Hayashi	21
Yamashita	Hotel owner in Salinas	Shuki Hayashi	21
Kenzo Yoshida	Friend	Shuki Hayashi	22
Saburo Kido	National JACL President, 1943	Shuki Hayashi	23
Kubota	Lt. Kubota, on same 442 nd RCT, as brother Tada, in Italy	Shuki Hayashi	24
Marian Hayashi	Wife	Shuki Hayashi	25
Yonemitsu Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's brother	Violet Hatano	26
Herb Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's brother	Violet Hatano	26

<u>Name</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Source of Identification</u>	<u>Page Introduced</u>
Hiroko Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's sister	Violet Hatano	26
Toshie Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's sister	Violet Hatano	27
Nancy Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's sister	Violet Hatano	27
Jim Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's uncle	Violet Hatano	27
Charlie Ichikawa	Violet Hatano's uncle	Violet Hatano	27
Helen Aihara	Person who initiated pre-school in Poston 2 camp	Marian Hayashi	33
Barbara Tomihiro	Secretary to Marian Hayashi Poston Camp School	Marian Hayashi	34
Joan Smith	High School teacher, Poston	Marian Hayashi	35
Mrs. Lind	Marian's mother	Marian Hayashi	37
Harry Sakasegawa	Friend	Shuki Hayashi	39
Lacy's	Lacy Auto Parts Distributors	Shuki Hayashi	40
Orville Keltner	Gasoline Distributor	Shuki Hayashi	40
Mrs. Woodruff	Teacher, Poston	Violet Hatano	42
Mr. McClaren	Teacher, Poston	Violet Hatano	42
Mary Courage	Teacher, Poston	Marian Hayashi	42
Shirley Yates	Resident, Poston	Violet Hatano	42
Catherine Embree	Teacher, Poston	Marian Hayashi	43
Art Harris	Spouse of Catherine Embree	Marian Hayashi	43
Georgia Robertson	Author, <i>Harvest of Hate</i>	Shuki Hayashi	44
Edward Teller	Scientist, Los Alamos	Shuki Hayashi	46
Dr. Aaron Novick	Professor, Genetics University of Oregon	Shuki Hayashi	46

<u>Name</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Source of Identification</u>	<u>Page Introduced</u>
Herb Anderson	Professor of Physics University of Chicago	Shuki Hayashi	47
Eric Hayashi	Son	Shuki Hayashi	50
Keith Hayashi	Son	Shuki Hayashi	50
Ann Hayashi (Rousseve)*	Daughter	Shuki Hayashi	50
Carla Hayashi (Otoya)*	Daughter	Shuki Hayashi	50
Hana Hayashi	Grandchild	Shuki Hayashi	56
Romina Otoya (Hu)]*	Grandchild	Shuki Hayashi	56
Brian Hayashi	Grandchild	Shuki Hayashi	56
David Hayashi	Grandchild	Shuki Hayashi	56
Chine	Cousin	Shuki Hayashi	58
Nori Wakao	Friend	Shuki Hayashi	59
Noboru Ikeda	Maternal grandfather	Shuki Hayashi	59
Shoichi Ikeda	Shinto Priest, Sugawara Shrine in Sakai, Japan (deceased)	Shuki Hayashi	59
Rev. Takarabe	Parkview Presbyterian Church	Shuki Hayashi	61

*Married name in parentheses